NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Bombay Natural History Society

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The **GREEN TEACHER'S KIT** is designed as a resource manual for teachers, advisers and others responsible for Environmental Education in Secondary Schools. It aims to enhance the teacher's aptitude and attitude towards the approaches in Environment Education. It especially equips the teachers with authentic knowledge on natural history which is vital for nature education.

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The Bombay Natural History Society was founded in 1883. Today it is the largest non-governmental organisation (NGO) in the Subcontinent engaged in the conservation of nature and natural resources, education and research in natural history, with members in over 30 countries.

Wildlife watching is more than a momentary pleasure. Seeking wildlife can be stimulation to body and soul. It can sharpen your senses; increase your outdoor skills, teach you about relationships of living things to the Earth. Ultimately, it can give you a spiritual bond with all life and all nature. Nearly everyone likes to see wildlife. Whether it is birds crowding a feeder or a tiger stalking a deer in the wild, we delight in watching these creatures that share the planet with us. It's even more rewarding if this simple interest broadens into an understanding of animals' lives and a care for the environment that sustains both them and us.

The term wildlife applies to all living things that comprise every species of plants (flora) and animals (fauna), excluding man and domesticated animals. Nowadays wildlife has almost become synonymous with the National Parks and the Wildlife Sanctuaries. Wild animals in their natural habitat have shrunk in these Protected Areas (PAs). Our splendid wildlife is well preserved in these areas, and any one who is interested in wildlife may see the wild animals in these areas. Wild animals are also kept in the zoos, safari parks, circuses and in laboratories but all these places are the artificial homes of the wild animals. Protected areas are the best scientifically preserved natural habitats of wild animals and are the only hope where the wild populations of various animals are expected to survive.

The first PA, Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, was created in the early 1900s. The first national park was created in 1935 under the name of Hailey National Park and now as Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal.

This section will provide an insight about our protected areas.

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Importance of National Parks And Wildlife Sanctuaries

It is paradoxical that in India- the land of Ashok, Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi- with an ancient tradition of love, respect and reverence for all life, so many among our unique fauna face a threat to their survival. Much of the present-day depletion of our wildlife can be attributed to the over-exploitation of natural ecosystems and resources to meet the needs of an ever-increasing human population. Habitat destruction and wildlife poaching pose the most serious threat to the survival of wildlife.

However, since Independence, India has accorded high priority to conservation of wildlife as can be seen from the number of governmental measures undertaken, like establishment of national parks and sanctuaries, formulation of Wildlife Protection Act, special projects for conservation of endangered animals, institutional support and conservation education.

National parks and wildlife sanctuaries hold some of the most precious species of the country's animal and plant kingdom. Years of protection and scientific management have pulled out many species from the brink of extinction. Not only have individual species been saved, but also their habitats and entire ecosystems restored to health.

Earlier in 1988 about 100,000 sq. km (3%) of India' geographic area was declared as protected area which was very meagre as far as conservation was concerned. Today India has a wide network of 89 national parks and 482 wildlife sanctuaries which totals up to 571protected areas, that covers 5.69% of the country's geographical total.(*see the table given at the end of this section*) ■

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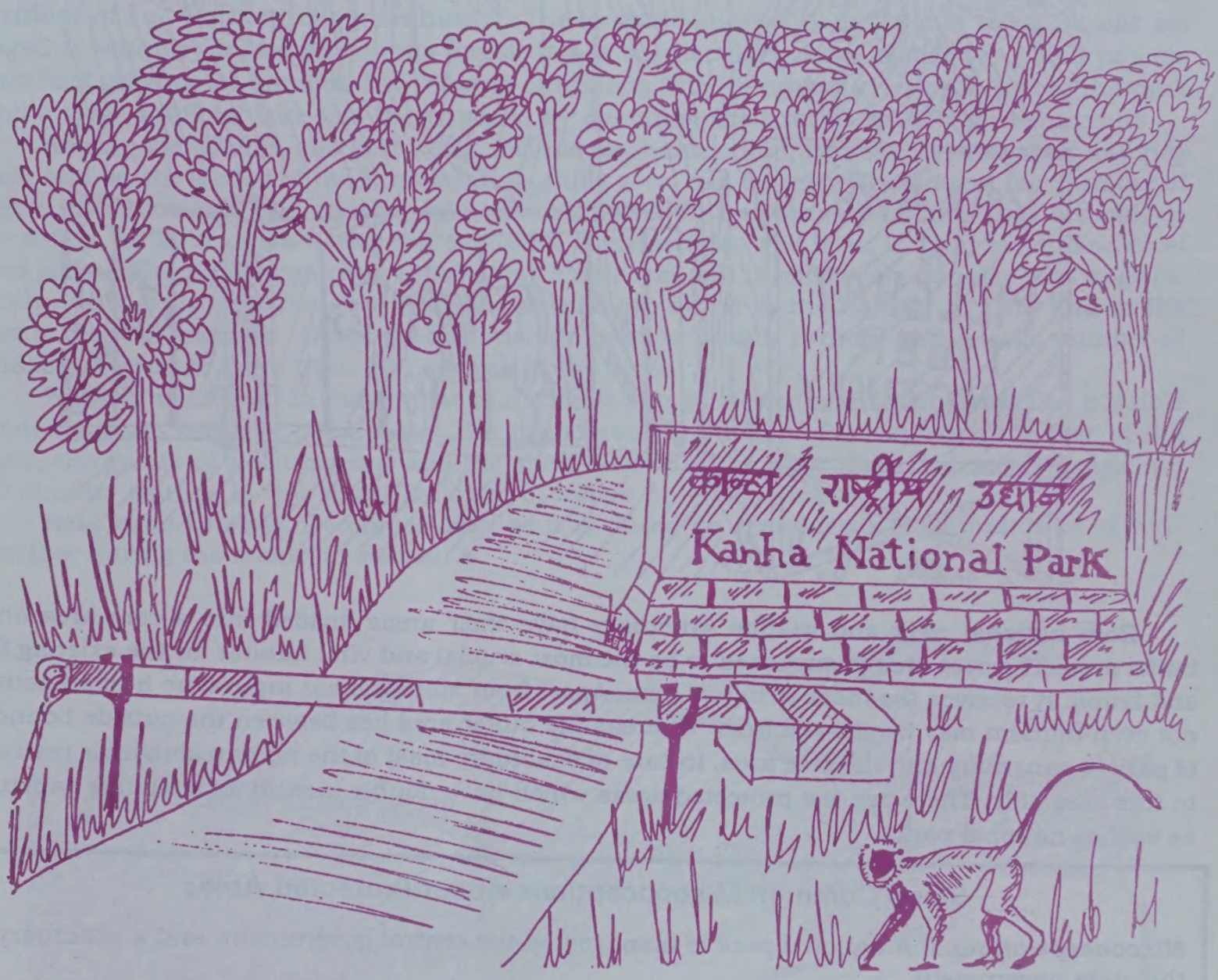
About National Parks And Wildlife Sanctuaries

India spreads over an area of almost 3.29 million sq.km, encompassing a gamut of habitats that sustain a sizeable percentage of the world's faunal and floral wealth. Its avian diversity doubles that of Europe and conservative estimates attributes about 10% each of the world's mammalian, insect and fish species, and over 8 % of reptile forms to India.



A **National Park** is an area where the natural or historical objects of national significance are protected along with the wildlife therein, in such manner, and by such means, as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Such protected areas are created by Central Legislation and enjoy highest level of legal protection. They usually form the focal area of the Project Tiger Reserves. The human activity is confined to management duties and controlled tourism, strictly enforced by law.

A **Wildlife Sanctuary** is a place where some rare, wild, indigenous mammals, birds, reptiles and any other form of wildlife are found in good numbers and represents a region that needs protection together with the natural environment. Such protected areas are created by the State forest department. Human activities such as livestock grazing, collection of forest produce and tourism, within the sanctuary's precincts are monitored by the Chief Wildlife Warden. ■

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Both national park and wildlife sanctuary have their areas divided into a core area and a buffer area. The core area is supposed to be the most crucial and vital habitat for the existing flora and fauna. It receives the most stringent care. Apart from management inputs, no human activity, not even tourism may be allowed here. Whereas the buffer area lies between the outside boundary of park or sanctuary and the core area. In case of sanctuary most of the human activity is restricted to this area only. There are few protected areas which have double identity of a wildlife sanctuary as well as national park.

Some Common Misconceptions About Protected Areas

Misconception no.1: A national park is managed by the central government, and a sanctuary by the state government.

Truth: Both are under state government jurisdiction. Both can also be declared by the central government.

Misconception no. 2: A national park is larger than a sanctuary

Truth: Not necessarily, there are many sanctuaries much larger than many national parks. Essentially, a national park has greater legal protection, as virtually no human activity, or right, and resource use is allowed inside.

Misconception no. 3: No human activities can be allowed inside a protected area declared under the Wildlife Protection Act.

Truth: In a sanctuary, continuation of human rights and resource use activities are allowed provided the Collector and the Chief Wildlife Warden agree. In a national park, rights are not allowed to continue at all, and all resource uses are also supposed to cease though for some strange reason, tourism does not seem to be so restricted! Exceptions of this total prohibition are activities that may be necessary for wildlife management, e.g. grass cutting by villagers inside Keoladeo (Bharatpur) National Park, Rajasthan, to maintain the area's wetland character. ■

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Prominent National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

[1] The Corbett National Park

Location: In the folds of Garhawal and Kumaon Siwalik ranges in Uttaranchal.

Established: In 1936 as Hailey National Park then renamed as Ramganga and finally as Corbett in 1957; prior to its creation as national park it was a hunter's paradise.

Size: 1318.54 sq.km.

Introduction: This was the first national park of India which had become famous after the writings of Jim Corbett, the great hunter. The forests consist of both dry and moist Siwalik sal together with dry mixed deciduous forest. It has spectacularly large meadows, which provide excellent grazing for animals and viewing of wildlife. The Ramganga river cuts across the park and a large artificial lake has been formed by damming the river at its northern extremity.

Among the wildlife, the herbivores include elephant, chital, sambar, barking deer and hog deer and on the slopes of the Himalayan foothills goral can be seen. There are a fair number of tigers and panthers, and panther kills are often seen on tree branches where they are hidden for safety, as is the custom with this predator. There are also wild boar, leopard cat, Indian civet and jackal. The Ramganga river abounds with mahseer and is hence very popular with anglers. Both .the marsh crocodile as well as the gharial are found in the Ramganga river and in the newly created reservoir. Other reptiles include monitor lizard, python, and a large number of snakes. There are more than 400 species of the birds.

Walking is banned in most areas and wildlife can be viewed as unobstrusively as possible from elephant backs or open jeeps. The thunderous trumpet of the elephant, the roar of the tiger, the flutter of wood pigeons and the shrill whistle of the soaring crested serpent eagle are all familiar sounds in this moist hallowed of Indian protected areas.

Best time to visit: December-April as it is closed for the tourists from mid-June to mid-October during the monsoon season. ■

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[2] The Dachigam National Park

Location: In the Himalayan foothills west and north of Kashmir valley.

Established: Declared as a sanctuary after independence and became national park in 1981.

Size: 141 sq.km.

Introduction: The park originated as a game reserve and was further developed to protect the catchment area of the Dagwan river. Dachigam's temperature and broad-leaved forests and grassy meadows constitute nearly half of the catchment area of Dal lake. The park is divided into two parts based on the hilly terrain; Lower Dachigam (1700 m) and Upper Dachigam (4200 m). Today the park is famous as the home of the last viable population of highly endangered hangul or Kashmir stag. Other species found include both the brown and black bear, musk deer and fox and over 150 species of birds. This is an excellent park for trekking and camping. Sightings of snow leopard have been reported but on common view are a wide range of other mammals, such as Himalayan monal and koklass pheasant. The most impressive draw however, is the Kashmir stag, his widespread antlers a frequent sight in the forest and surrounding grassy slopes.

Kashmir Stag

Best time to visit: June-August for upper Dachigam and May-June, September-November for lower Dachigam.

[3] The Desert National Park

Location: Jaisalmer, in the Thar desert of Rajasthan

Established: 1980

Size: 3162 sq.km.

Introduction: The park is refugee of the highly endangered Great Indian Bustard. Although known as a park, much of the area in fact has only sanctuary status but the area as a whole has its own distinct wildlife. Very little of the area is a Sahara type of desert with rolling sand dunes, in fact, much of the area is covered with patchy scrub and even trees and flowering shrubs. Summers are very harsh and temperature exceeds 50°C. The shrubs have adapted themselves to the harsh climate and although many are leafless, they provide shelter and shade for many animals.

There are many Bishnoi villages in the sanctuary area. Black Buck and chinkara are usually seen nearby. Other animals seen include wolf, desert fox, hare and desert cat. Many birds of prey such as the tawny eagle, short-toed eagle, spotted eagle, kestrel and laggar falcon are also seen. Other birds often seen are flights of sandgrouse in the early morning, grey partridge and great Indian bustards. Even this seemingly listless realm is behest by human demands, especially for water. It is the world's most populated desert but as wildlife experts point out, the national park is a unique genetic storehouse at Indian desert wildlife and need only the bare minimum to flourish.

Best time to visit: December-March ■

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Nilgiri Tahr

[4] Eravikulam National Park

Location: In the high ranges of Kerala.
Established: In 1978 as national park.
Size: 97 sq.km

Introduction: The park covers beautiful rolling grassy hills and forested valleys. Endless acres of tea plantations have altered the original habitat of the high ranges, along the southern tract of the Western Ghats, leaving pristine forest only on steep slopes and in deep valleys. Eravikulam's formidable range of attractions includes the spectacular mass flowering of Kurunj shrub. This is best place to see the Nilgiri tahr of which it has the largest population. The herd of tahr are very comfortable on steep slopes. In order to view some of its other wildlife, it is necessary to venture deep into the park. It has the highest peak in South India: Anaimudi (2695 m). the trek to the foot of Anaimudi hill will reveal elephant, leopard, dhole, nilgiri langur, lion-tailed macaque and giant squirrel and perhaps a tiger also. There are nearly 100 species of birds include the rufous-bellied eagle and the black and organe flycatcher, which can be found only in restricted areas of south-west India.

Best time to visit: November-April.

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[5] The Gir National Park

Location: In the District of Junagadh in Gujarat.
Established: 1975
Size: 258.71 sq.km.

Introduction: The only place where one can see the Asiatic lions which is the last refuge for the lions. The habitat is undulating low hill country with elevations ranging from 152 to 530 m above sea level. The main species of trees are teak, sal, flame of forest (palas), fig and thorn forests of acacia and *ziziphus*. Besides lions, other mammals to be seen are panther, sambar, spotted deer, nilgai, four horned antelope, chinkara, boar, hyena, jackal, langur, porcupine and the black-naped hare. There are over 100 bird species including the painted sandgrouse and several species of raptors. Being on the main north-south migratory route bird life is particularly rich in the winter months.

Because it is the only area where the Asiatic lion still exists the park is of particular significance. The Asiatic lion was once widely distributed and its range included the Punjab, Bengal and a large part of the Kathiawar peninsula. The last lion killed outside Kathiwar was in 1884. Since then this species has been restricted to the neighbourhood of the Gir forest. After a famine in 1931 there were possibly no more than 20 lions left but it was foresight of the Nawabs of Junagadh that the species has been saved and at present there are 304 lions. The improvement was also mainly due to the effective protective measures taken by the Government of Gujarat. The core area of the Park has been converted into a national park and the illegal grazing by cattle within boundary limits has been greatly reduced and this has enabled the prey species of the lion to multiply. Since the Asiatic lion is now located in only one small area within the country, it is obviously in a very vulnerable position and attempts are being made to translocate a few of these lions into another area so that a second home for this endangered species is established. At present the Palpur-Kuno sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh has been considered as an option.

Best time to visit: December- March and is closed during the monsoon till mid-October. ■

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[6] The Kanha National Park

Location: Part of the central Indian highlands, which stretch across Madhya Pradesh from west to east.

Established: Initially a reserved forest in 1879 and was established as the Banjar Valley Sanctuary in 1935 and as the Kanha National Park in June 1955. In 1972 it became one of the Tiger Reserves under Project Tiger

Size: 1945 sq. km.

Introduction: It is a large amphitheatre of meadow-like grasslands surrounded by flat-topped hills. Its altitude varies from 500 to 1000 m above sea level. The wet season begins in late June and ends in October, producing about 1800 mm of rainfall, and this is followed by a cool season from November to February and a hot season from then until the monsoon arrives. The tree cover consists manily of the sal interspersed with various species of *Terminalia*. There are occasional patches of bamboos and thickets. About half the park is covered by dry deciduous woodland of axle wood, *kanchan*, and *amaltas*. The wildlife includes tiger, panther, dhole, hyena, sloth bear, jackal, civets, boar, chital, swamp deer, sambar, mouse deer, black buck, four-horned antelope, nilgai, gaur and hanuman langur.

Kanha is possibly the best place in India for the viewing of tigers. Some of the animals are not shy of tourists on elephant-back and they allow an approach to within a few feet in the certainty that they will not be harmed.

Best time to visit: December-March and is closed from July-November. ■

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Great Indian Rhinoceros

[7] The Kaziranga National Park

Location: In a low-lying area between the Brahmputra river and Mikir hills in Assam.

Established: As a game reserve in 1908, and in 1974 was designated as a National Park. It has been included in Project Tiger since 1972.

Size: 471.71 sq.km.

Introduction: Kaziranga has been declared as one of our most impressive wildlife preserves and it is largely because of Kaziranga that the Great Indian Rhinoceros has survived. Viewing the rhinoceros from elephant-back is one of the highlights of visiting the national park. The large herds of swamp deer make a most impressive picture against the background of the Himalayan ranges.The vegetation is typical of swamp land in which the water hyacinth has become established. There are large pools fringed with reeds and also patches of tall grassland. Trees and thickets consist mainly of white iris, hickory, lendi as well *Jarul.* The larger animals include the tiger, leopard, elephant, wild boar, capped langur, hog deer, swamp deer and wild buffalo. Kaziranga is rich in bird life, which includes grey pelicans, black-necked storks, lesser adjutant stork and numerous species of waterfowl. The hill slopes have many woodland species of birds including red jungle fowl.

Best time to visit: December-March. ■

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[8] The Keoladeo National Park

Location: Bharatpur, Rajasthan

Established: Earlier it was a shooting reserve of the Maharaja of Bharatpur. It was notified as a Sanctuary in 1956, and national park in 1981.

Size: 28.73 sq.km.

Introduction: A well-known water-bird sanctuary in Asia, famous for several hundred varieties of birds, both migratory as well as resident. It is less than 200 m above sea level. A narrow tar road bisects it and the entire area is divided into small compartments by boundary roads, which are jeepable. Through a system of gates the depth of the water is maintained at about 1.5 m in the interests of the various types of waterfowl.

The vegetation belongs to the tropical deciduous type and the sanctuary is covered with shrubs and medium-sized trees consisting of babul, khejri, ber, jamun and others. Several of the trees such as babul are well adapted to survive under extreme conditions. They do well when the lake is at high-water mark and the trees and surrounded by several feet of water; equally well in drought periods when the ground around them is totally dry. It is on these trees that egrets, herons, cormorants, darters, spoonbills, and other birds nest during the monsoon period.

More than 300 species of birds are found within the sanctuary, the largest congregation being of migratory ducks. Some indication of the numbers can be gauged from the fact that in 1938 the Viceroy and his party shot 4273 birds in a single day.

A particularly noteworthy visitor is the Siberian Crane, whose only known wintering ground in India is this national park. Though Keoladeo is famous as a bird sanctuary, it has a wide variety of mammals, including the rhesus macaque, hanuman langur, chital, sambar, hog deer, nilgai, porcupine, boar, fox, jackal, civets, fishing cat, leopard cat, jungle cat and otter.

This park lies amidst surroundings, which have been totally denuded of all vegetation, and consequently there is a great pressure on its ecosystem as a result of grazing by cattle and buffaloes and the illicit cutting of trees.

Best time to visit: The park is open throughout the year but it is best seen during breeding season of birds i.e. July-October and migratory season from November-February. ■

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[9] Barren Island Sanctuary

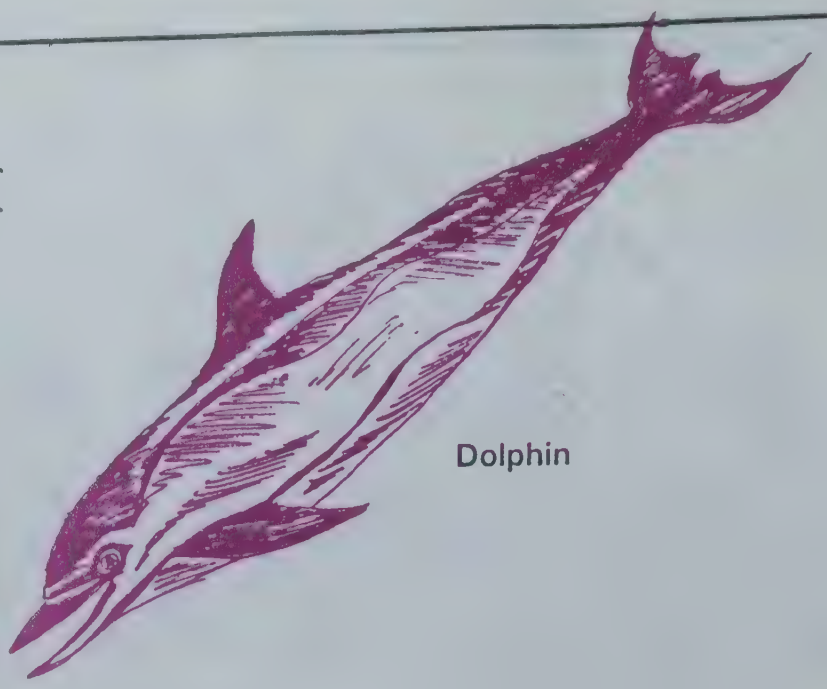
Location: Approximately 60 km east of the main Andaman group of islands, Bay of Bengal. It is about 125 km northeast of Port Blair.

Established: 1987

Size: 8.10 sq. km

Introduction: It is one of the 105 islands which are protected because of the unique flora and fauna they support which are endemic an area of little closed forest cover around isolated volcano. The temperature ranges from 20-30° C with rainy season from June to December. The waters around the island are home to dolphins and other marine life.

Best time to visit: January- March



Dolphin

[10] The Melghat Tiger Reserve

Location: In the Amravati District of Maharashtra. It forms a part of the southern section of the Satpura Range known as the Gavilgarh hills.

Established: 1985

Size: 1150.03 sq.km.

Introduction: Melghat means 'the meeting place of ghats' and as the name signifies it consists of steep hills and valleys. It has some of the finest dry deciduous teak forests of our area and other prominent species are *haldu*, axle wood, laurel and *kadam*. The highest point of the sanctuary is 992 m above sea level and lowest 381 m.

The temperature varies significantly between the day and the night and it is not common to get a chilly night after scorching heat in the afternoon. In May the temperature goes up to 43°C while in January the minimum is about 12°C. Within the Reserve itself there are wide variations in rainfall ranging from a 1000 mm to 2250 mm. Melghat was a favourite tiger-shooting area until it became part of Project Tiger in 1972. Apart from tigers other animals to be seen are the rhesus macaque, langur, gaur, four-horned antelope, nilgai, sambar, chital, boar, porcupine, hare, panther, dhole, sloth bear, jungle cat, civets, fox, hyena and jackal. There is rich bird life including forest dwelling species such as the great horned owl and birds found near water such as stork-billed kingfisher.

Best time to visit: January-June. ■

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[11] The Mudumalai National Park

Location: In the Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu.

Established: Declared as sanctuary in 1940 and as a national park in 1990.

Size: Initially with an area of only 62 sq.km and at present it covers an area of 321 sq.km.

Introduction: Mudumalai has an impressive range of landscapes and vegetation types, open grasslands, swamp land, well-clothed hill ranges and undulating parkland. The western part has rich tree growth while in the eastern part there is scrub jungle. There are thorn forests on the eastern side of the plateau at the foot of the Nilgiris. There is considerable movement of animals in this vital wildlife corridor area and the clear days from January to early April are most rewarding for wildlife enthusiast.

From the natural history point of view its situation at the base of the Nilgiri range and with an altitude varying from 850 to 1250 m is significant. It contains many forms of life peculiar to the plains as well as to the hills. Moyar Betta is the highest peak in the park and the lowest altitude is at the picturesque Moyar waterfalls. Mudumalai is reasonably well well organized. The well-planned paths are best transversed by jeep or open vans, while elephant-back is advised for areas with tall grass and along stream-beds. Several trails skirt waterholes where plenty of animal activity can be seen.

The wildlife includes good number of elephants, tiger, leopard, jungle cat, toddy cat, leopard cat, jackal, striped necked and common mongoose, sloth bear, dhole, ratel, fishing cat, pangolin, malabar civet, four-horned antelope, hyena, wild boar, Hanuman and bonnet monkeys, malabar and flying squirrels. There are well over 120 species of resident and migratory birds. Despite a wealth of species, this park is struggling to survive against the demands of human settlements, cattle grazing, forest fires, developmental projects and a busy highway, protecting this area remains a challenging task.

Best time to visit: March-June & September-October. ■

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[12] The Sundarbans National Park

Location: In the District of 24 Parganas in West Bengal,
Established: 1984
Size: 2585.10 sq. km.

Swamp deer

Introduction: Sundarbans is also a Tiger Reserve that covers a vast region of mangroves swamp, forested islands and small rivers near the Bay of Bengal. Most of the area is estuarine mangrove forest and swamp supporting an ecosystem specially adapted to high salinity. The park holds more tigers than other tiger reserve. The best way to move around is to board a motor boat at Canning, Basanti, Gosaba or Sonakhali. A night spent anchored at the edge of a tidal creek, closely watching the dense curtain of mangrove for the elusive tiger is an experience beyond compare. The Sunderbans tiger is unusual in that it has adapted to the high salinity of the waters and has become almost amphibious. Boat trips can be exciting, providing glimpses of Gangetic dolphins, clawless otters, giant estuarine crocodiles and several kinds of turtles including, perhaps, the endangered River terrapin. Human presence has been limited to honey collectors, wood collectors and people engaged in procuring minor forest produce. As a result it has remained a comparatively pristine area providing adequate cover for wildlife. Ensuring the survival of the complex Sunderbans forests and its wildlife is paramount, to our own survival. It is a coastal stablilizer, taming the hostile world of tides and waves to protect the hinterland.

The meeting place of water and land is usually an area of high productivity and so is the with the Sundarbans. Diverse forms of life exist here including a variety of fish such as mudskippers and climbing perch. There is a wide range of molluscs and crustacean and rather surprisingly high tides occur twice a day. Apart from the tiger the Sundarbans has large numbers of wild boar and chital. The Javan rhinoceros, swamp deer and the wild buffalo, which were once a feature of the place, have unfortunately become extinct.

Best time to visit: December-early April. ■

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Legal Protection to Protected Areas

• Indian Wildlife Protection Act

All our protected areas enjoy legal protection under the Wildlife Protection Act. The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution, provides in clear and unambiguous terms which states:

"The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country"

Environmental protection is also enshrined as a fundamental duty of every citizen of India _ " to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures".

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, is a comprehensive Central legislation affording legal measures for the protection of wild plant and animals including birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, etc. and the endangered species in particular. It also provides for the setting up of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, regulation of trade or commerce in wildlife, products and trophies, etc.

There are five schedules in the Act such as I, II, III, IV, V which list the rare and endangered species that needs total protection; special game species which deserve stringent protection for which licenses can be issued under special circumstances, etc.

The provisions of the Act have been amended from time to time. A major amendment came into effect on 2 October 1991, which provides for greater protection to wildlife and more stringent punishment for violations, enabling individuals to take instances of violations of the Act directly to the courts. Section 9 of the Act prohibits hunting of all wildlife specified in Schedules I, II, III and IV of the Act. There are also stricter provisions and procedures to deal with stocks of wildlife articles held by dealers, transportation of wildlife, deterrent punishment to poachers, etc.

• CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), which came into effect in 1975, aims at preventing international trade in wild fauna and flora. India is a signatory to this convention. The signatories have unanimously agreed :

- That wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth;
- That they are conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;
- That people and states are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;
- That international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade; and
- That there is an urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end.

Species under trade have been categorized in to Appendices I, II and III in decreasing order of the threat, respectively. ■

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World Conservation Union (formerly IUCN)

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an international organization consisting of states, government departments, international entities such as UNESCO and UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme) as well as private conservation organizations. Its broad purpose is to foster the maintenance of the biosphere and its diversity by rational management of the earth's resources. It was established in 1948 at an international conference at Fontainebleau, which was sponsored, by UNSECO and the Government of France.

It operates through several permanent missions, which includes Species Survival, National Parks and Protected Areas, the Ecology Commission, Education Commission, Environmental Planning and others. It has produced the Red Data Books on endangered species of animals, birds and plants.

Special Wildlife Projects

[1] Project Tiger

Considering the fast decline of the tiger population in the country, a special task force was set up in 1970 by the Indian Board for Wildlife to prepare an action plan to conserve the tiger population in India. As a result Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 with the following objectives:

- To ensure maintenance of a viable population of tigers in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values;
- To preserve for all times, areas of biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

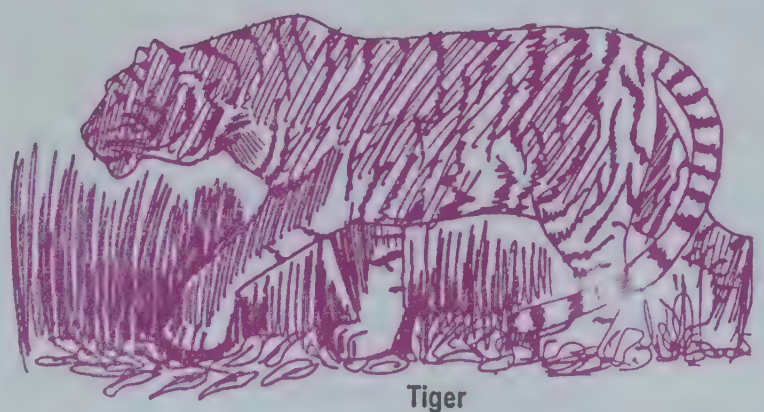
In 1973-74 nine tiger reserves were established based on the following principles:

- Elimination of all forms of human exploitation and disturbance from the core and rationalization of such activities in the buffer area.
- Limitation of habitat management to repair of damage done by man with the aim of restoring the ecosystem as close to its natural functioning as possible; and
- Researching facts about habitat and wild animals and carefully monitoring changes in flora and fauna.

1.Bandhavgarh	15. Namdapha
2. Bandipur	16. Nameri
3. Bhadra	17. Pakhui
4. Bori-Satpura-Pachmarhi	18. Palamau
5. Buxa	19. Panna
6. Corbett	20. Pench-I
7. Dampa	21. Pench -II
8. Dudhwa	22. Periyar
9. Indravati	23. Ranthambore
10. Kalakad-Mundanthurai	24. Sariska
11. Kanha	25. Simlipal
12. Manas	26. Sunderbans
13. Melghat	27. Tadoba-Andhari
14. Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam	28. Valmiki

Today there are 28 tiger reserves distributed throughout the country (See inbox)

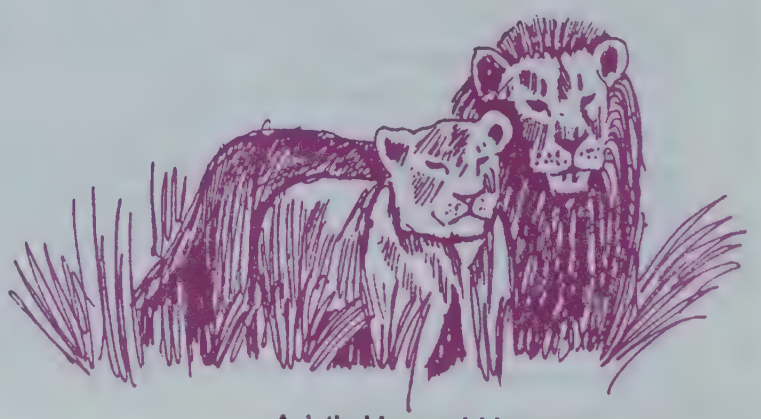
Project Tiger represents the country's commitment to protecting wildlife and is recognized today as a conservation success story. A steering committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister provides guidelines to the management of the tiger reserves. The project has ensured the protection of entire ecosystems required for the habitat of the tiger and over the year, their population was more than doubled.



Tiger

[2] Gir Lion Sanctuary Project

The Asiatic lion, which once existed in the northern and central areas of the Indian subcontinent, is now confined to the Gir forest of Gujarat. This last remaining habitat of the species,



Asiatic Lion and Lioness

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severe threat due to over-grazing by domestic livestock, depletion of prey species, etc. The Asiatic lion was in danger of being wiped out either due to starvation, epidemics or human interference. In 1972 the state government prepared a scheme for the management of the Gir lion sanctuary with proper guidelines for conservation. The Centre provided assistance for the protection and improvement of the habitat.

[3] Himalayan Musk Deer Project

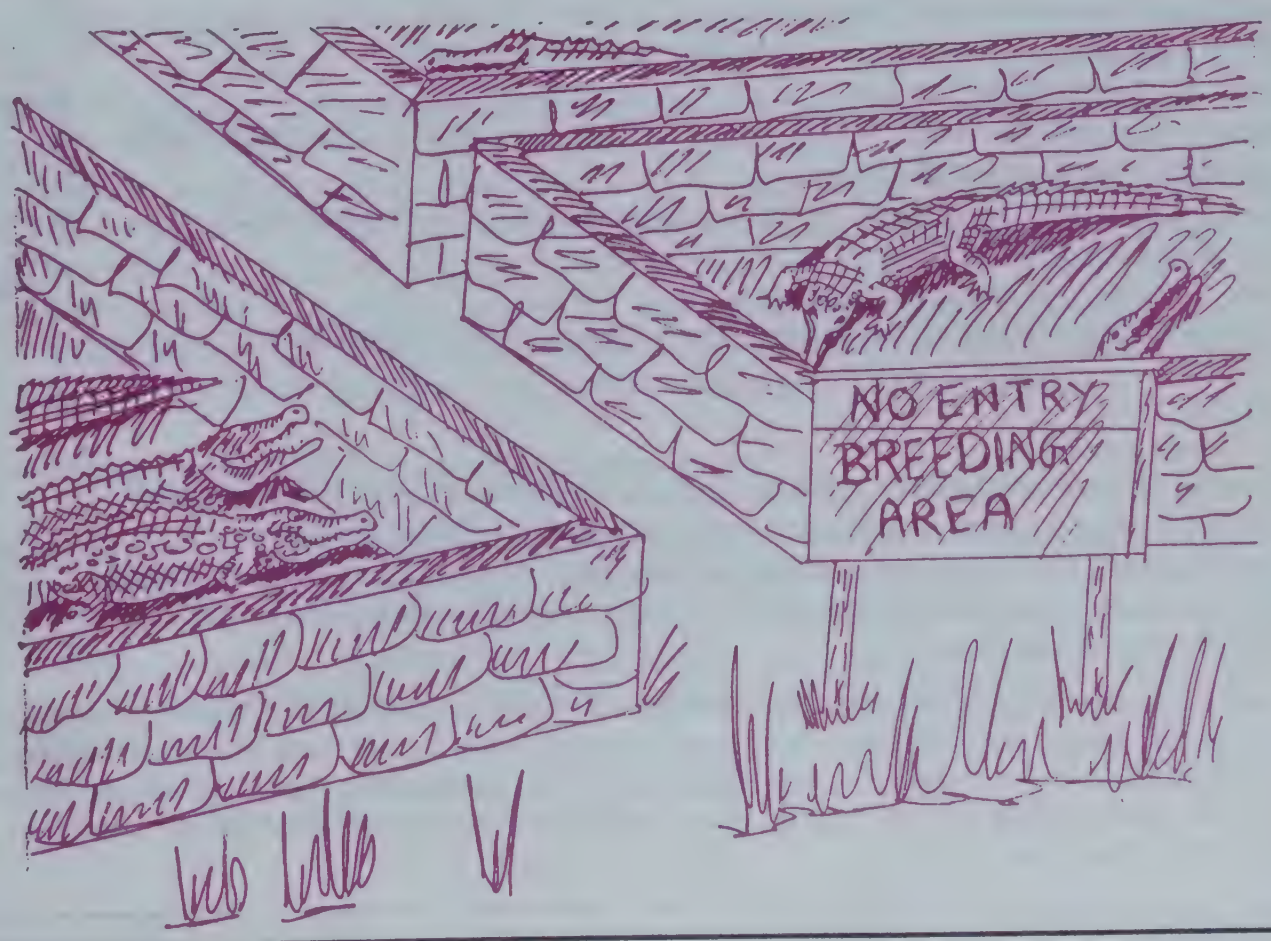
The musk deer, which was once found throughout the Himalayan region, has been persecuted by man for its musk used in the preparation of perfumes and medicines. This coupled with habitat destruction brought about a sharp decline in its population. A conservation project was therefore launched in the Kedarnath sanctuary in Uttaranchal under the Threatened Deer Programme of the IUCN with cooperation of the Government of India.

[4] Project Hangul

The Kashmir stag or hangul is an endangered mammal, now limited in distribution at the Dachigam sanctuary and in some other small pockets of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Habitat destruction, over-grazing by domestic cattle and sheep and poaching reduced their number to less than 200 by the year 1970. Under joint collaboration with the WCU and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Jammu & Kashmir state took up a project for the protection and conservation of this animal, called Project Hangul in 1970. This has yielded promising results and population of the deer increased to over 340 by the year 1980.

[5] Crocodile Breeding Project

The gharial, the mugger and the salt-water crocodile- the three species of crocodilians found in India- became very rare by the early 1970s. With the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Government of India launched a crocodile breeding and management project, initially in Orissa in the year 1975. The scheme was subsequently extended to Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andamans, Assam, Bihar and Nagaland. As a result of the breeding projects and their management in 12 sanctuaries, the population of all three species has considerably increased. Presently, due to the overwhelming breeding success, forest departments have concluded captive breeding of the mugger. ■



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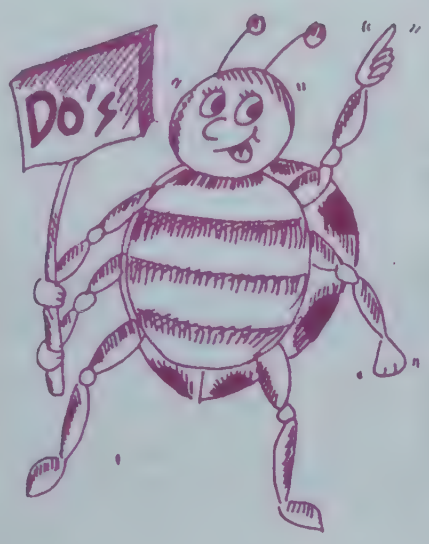
Code of conduct to be followed in any national park or wildlife sanctuary

When visiting any national park or wildlife sanctuary, please observe all rules listed below:

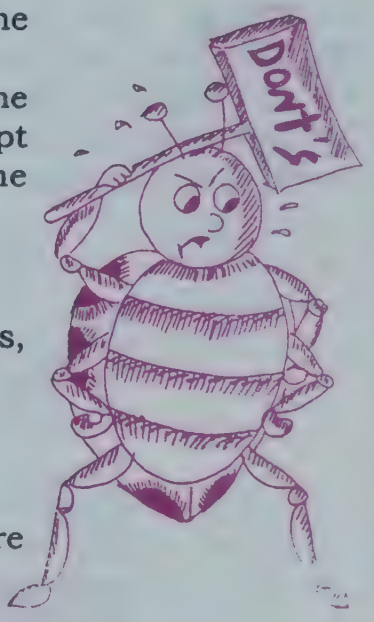


Do

1. Carry brochure or handout of the respective park or sanctuary
2. Wear dull coloured tight clothes such as grey, brown, green, black and khaki.
3. Carry a notepad. pen, water bottle. cap, binoculars, in a small rucksack.
4. Maintain silence and talk softly.
5. Tread lightly on the land. Take care not to trample on saplings or small bushes.
6. Keep away from wasp's nest and beehives.
7. Take precautions against snakes and scorpions and avoid going in thickets.
8. Carry a first-aid box.
9. Report any violations or damage of park resources to a park ranger.
9. Drive slowly to avoid wildlife accidents moreover the Park roads are designed for sightseeing.
10. Carry your park manners back to daily life. Do not, for instance, dump leftover household chemicals into the environment or throw debris into the water wherever you are, it's somebody's home. ■

Do not

1. Carry weapons and firearms of any type
2. Hunt wild animals
3. Feed any wildlife. Feeding animals in national parks is illegal. Feeding can make them dependent beggars, unable to take care of themselves in the wild. For all these reasons, keep a respectful distance.
4. Approach too closely or harass any wildlife. You should be sensitive to the needs of animals. Close approach may cause them stress and disrupt feeding, breeding, or other activities. Watching with binoculars is the considerate and easy way. Remain quiet. Do not disturb nests or dens.
5. Disturb any plants or animals, including plucking flowers
6. Imitate bird or animal calls.
7. Remove, displace, or destroy any object within the park, including rocks, wood and other natural features.
8. Litter. Trash must be packed out if no litter containers are available.
9. Carry pets on trails.
10. Smoke on trails or inside buildings.
11. Move alone and also don't have more than 18 persons in a group for nature trails.
12. Light fire.
13. Play music systems.
14. Behave in excessively loud or unruly conduct. Remember, many people travel long distances to national parks to enjoy solitude in the wilderness.
15. Keep idling cars while stopped at pullouts. Besides wasting fuel, it also produces unnecessary air and noise pollution – things not wanted especially in a national park – by visitors or animals.



These rules are a good template for responsible conduct no matter where you visit. These parks and sanctuaries being reserved for an ever-increasing number of rare and endangered animals. We can't afford to lose any of these special animals. Any additional threat to them caused by people coming to see the park is a tragic irony, considering people established these parks to protect these animals in the first place. ■

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We Can Make a Difference

1. Make a wildlife reserve

One way to save wildlife is to create national parks and nature reserves. These provide safe places for animals and plants to live and breed. Why not make your own wildlife reserve?

A garden wildlife reserve is good fun and you can learn a lot by watching the animals that move into it. If you don't have a garden at home, you could encourage your school to start a wildlife reserve in a quiet corner of the school grounds.

Here are some ideas to start you off. Even if you only use one of two of them you will make the area more welcome to wildlife.

Poinsettia and Marigold are easy to grow and their flowers attract bees, butterflies and other insects. Hamelia attracts good numbers of butterflies as well as birds. Hedges of bitter hedge will not only attract moths with its sweet scented flowers but will also invite smaller birds such as sunbirds and flycatchers to make their nests. Lantana flowers are good source of nectar for both butterflies and birds. If you don't want the lantana to spread, plant them in large pots or buckets.

Log piles attracts a number of small beasts and often-larger creatures too, such as carpenter bees, wood-boring beetles, geckos, skinks, toads and shrews. Make a small heap of rotting logs in one corner of your wildlife reserve. Cover part of it with dead leaves. You won't have to wait for long to see the results.

Build a bird table and put out bread, seeds, fruits and nuts for insects to eat in winter. Remember to provide a supply of fresh clean water for them to drink and bathe in. An upturned dustbin lid makes a good birdbath

Make a mini-pond by sinking an old bowl or plastic container into the ground, away from direct sunlight, and fill it with sand, gravel and a few larger stones. Then add water and pondweed. Use pond water if you can; tap water is suitable as long as you let it stand for a few days to let the chlorine disappear.

Remember, wildlife gardeners do not use chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Make a compost heap of your peelings and other biodegradable waste. Use the compost to help your plants to grow. ■

2. Study your local Wildlife

Even quite a small patch of ground provides a home for hundreds of different species of animal. Although you will need a magnifying glass to see most of them.

Look for wildlife around your garden, a local park (make sure you get permission first), or a piece of waste ground. Look under logs, pieces of wood, stones and in cracks in the bark of trees. Use a magnifying glass to help you see the smaller creatures more clearly.

Use a reference guide to help you to identify the animals you have detected.

Make sure that you put back any logs, planks, stones, bricks and other objects exactly as they were. If you don't, the animals will lose their homes and may die or be killed. ■

3. Visit your nearest national park or wildlife sanctuary

Visiting one of the national parks or sanctuaries is an excellent way of learning more of our protected areas. Try to gather as much information on it. Also write to your friends and relatives in different state to share your information and also to know about national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of their own areas. Also whenever you plan for any vacation, instead of visiting popular tourists places, try to visit beautiful and pristine wild areas of our country. ■

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STATEWISE LIST OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES			
NAME OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES	N.P	WLS	TOTAL PA's
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	96	105
2. Andhra Pradesh	4	21	25
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2	10	12
4. Assam	5	12	17
5. Bihar	1	11	12
6. Chandigarh	-	1	1
7. Chhattishgarh	3	10	13
8. Daman & Diu	-	1	1
9. Delhi	-	1	1
10. Goa	1	6	7
11. Gujarat	4	21	25
12. Haryana	1	9	10
13. Himachal Pradesh	2	32	34
14. Jammu & Kashmir	4	15	19
15. Jharkhand	1	10	11
16. Karnataka	5	20	25
17. Kerala	3	12	15
18. Madhya Pradesh	9	25	34
19. Maharashtra	5	34	39
20. Manipur	1	1	2
21. Meghalaya	2	3	5
22. Mizoram	2	4	6
23. Nagaland	1	3	4
24. Orissa	2	18	20
25. Punjab	-	10	10
26. Rajasthan	4	24	28
27. Sikkim	1	5	6
28. Tamil Nadu	5	19	24
29. Tripura	6	6	12
30. Uttaranchal	1	23	24
31. West Bengal	5	15	20
TOTAL	89	482	571

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LIST OF NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES

[I] Andaman & Nicobar Islands

National Parks (NP)

1. Campbell Bay NP
2. Galathea NP
3. Mahatama Gandhi Marine NP
4. Middle Button Island NP
5. Mount Harriett NP
6. North Button Island NP
7. Rani Jhansi Marine NP
8. Saddle Peak NP
9. South Button Island NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)

1. Arial Island WLS
2. Bamboo Island WLS
3. Barren Island WLS
4. Battimalv Island WLS
5. Belle Island WLS
6. Bennett Island WLS
7. Bingham Island WLS
8. Blister Island WLS
10. Bluff Island WLS
11. Bondoville Island WLS
12. Brush Island WLS
13. Buchanan Island WLS
14. Channel Island WLS
15. Cinque Islands WLS
16. Clyde Island WLS
17. Cone Island WLS
18. Curlew Island (B.P.)WLS
19. Curlew Island WLS
20. Cuthbert Bay WLS
21. Defence Island WLS
22. Dot Island WLS
23. Dottrell Island WLS
24. Duncan Island WLS
25. East Island WLS
26. Egg Island WLS
27. Elat Island WLS
28. Entrance Island WLS
29. Gander Island WLS
30. Girjan Island WLS
31. Glathea Bay WLS
32. Goose Island WLS
33. Hump Island WLS
34. Interview Island WLS
35. James Island WLS
36. Jungle Island WLS
37. Kwantung Island WLS
38. Kyd Island WLS
39. Landfall Island WLS
40. Latouche Island WLS
41. Lohabarrack WLS
42. Mangrove Island WLS
43. Mask Island WLS
44. Mayo Island WLS
45. Megapode Island WLS
46. Montogemery Island
47. Narcondam Island WLS
48. North Brother Island WLS
49. North Island WLS
50. North Reef Island WLS
51. Oliver Island WLS
52. Orchid Island WLS
53. Ox Island WLS
54. Oyster Island-I WLS
55. Oyster Island-II WLS
56. Paget Island WLS
57. Parkinson Island WLS
58. Passage Island WLS
59. Patric Island WLS
60. Peacock Island WLS
61. Pitman Island WLS
62. Point Island WLS
63. Potanma Island WLS
64. Ranger Island WLS
65. Reef Island WLS
66. Roper Island WLS
67. Ross Island WLS
68. Rowe Island WLS
69. Sandy Island WLS
70. Sea Serpent Island WLS
71. Shark Island WLS
72. Shearme Island WLS
73. Sir Hugh Rose Island WLS
74. Sisters Island WLS
75. Snake Island- I WLS
76. Snake Island –II WLS
77. South Brother Island WLS
78. South Reef Island WLS
79. South Sentinel Island WLS
80. Spike Island- I WLS
81. Spike Island- II WLS
82. Stoat Island WLS
83. Surat Island WLS
84. Swamp Island WLS
85. Table (Delgarno) Island WLS
86. Table (Excelsior) Island WLS
87. Talabaicha Island WLS
88. Temple Island WLS
89. Tillongchang Island WLS
90. Tree Island WLS
91. Trilby Island WLS
92. Tuft Island WLS
93. Turtle Islands WLS
94. West Island WLS
95. Wharf Island WLS
96. White Cliff Island WLS

[II] ANDHRA PRADESH

National Parks (NP)

1. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy NP
2. Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali NP
3. Mrugavani NP
4. Sri Venkateswara NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)

1. Coringa WLS
2. Eturnagaram WLS
3. Gundla Brahmeshwaram WLS
4. Kaundinya WLS
5. Kawal WLS
6. Kinnerasani WLS
7. Kolleru WLS
8. Krishna WLS
9. Lanja Maddugu Sivaram WLS
10. Manjira WLS
11. Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam WLS
12. Nellapattu WLS
13. Pakhal WLS
14. Papikonda WLS
15. Pocharam WLS
15. Pranahita WLS
17. Pulicat Lake WLS
18. Rollapadu WLS
19. Sri Lakamalleshwaram WLS
20. Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS
21. Sri Venkateshwara WLS

[III] ARUNACHAL PRADESH

National Parks (NP)

1.Mouling NP
2. Namdapha NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)

1. D'Ering Memorial WLS
2. Dibang WLS
3. Eagle Nest WLS
4. Itanagar WLS
5. Kemlang WLS
6. Kane WLS
7. Mehao WLS
8. Pakhui WLS
9. Sessa Orchid WLS
10. Tale Valley WLS

[IV] ASSAM National Parks (NP)

1. Dibru-Saikhowa NP
2. Kaziranga NP
3. Manas NP
4. Nameri NP
5. Orang NP

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Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bardoibum-Beelmukh WLS
2. Barnodi WLS
3. Burachaporl WLS
4. Chaakrasil WLS
5. Diparteel WLS
6. Garampani WLS
7. Gibbon WLS
8. Laokhowa WLS
9. Pabitora WLS
10. Padumani-Bherjan Borajan WLS
11. Panidihing WLS
12. Sonal-Rupai WLS

[V] BIHAR
National Parks (NP)
1.Valmiki NP
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Barela S.A.Z.S
2. Bhimbandh
3. Gautam Budha WLS
4. Kanwarjheel WLS
5. Kaimur WLS
6. Nagi Dam WLS
7. Nakti Dam WLS
8. Raigur WLS
9. Udaypur WLS
10. Valmiki WLS
11. Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin WLS

[VI] CHANDIGARH
National Parks (NP)
1.Sukhna Lake WLS

[VII] CHATTISGARH
National Parks (NP)
1.Indravati NP
2. Kangerghati NP
3. Sanjay NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Achanakmar WLS
2. Badalkhol WLS
3. Barnawapara WLS
4. Bhairamgarh WLS
5. Gomardha WLS
6. Pamed WLS
7. Semarsot WLS
8. Sitanadi WLS
9. Tamorphingla WLS
10. Udanti WLS

[VIII] DAMAN & DIU
1. Fudam WLS

[IX] DELHI
1. Indira Priyadarshini WLS

[X] GOA
1. Mollem NP
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bondla WLS
2. Chorao Island WLS
3. Cotigaon WLS
4. Madei WLS
5. Mollem WLS
6. Netravati WLS

[XI] GUJARAT
National Parks (NP)
1. Bansda NP
2. Gir NP
3. Marine NP
4. Blackbuck NP
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Balaram Ambaji WLS
2. Barda WLS
3. Gaga Great Indian Bustard WLS
4. Gir WLS
5. Hingolgarh Nature Reserve WLS
6. Jessore WLS
7. Jumbodadha WLS
8. Lala Great Indian Bustard WLS
9. Kachh Desert WLS
10. Khiladiya WLS
11. Marine WLS
12. Nal Sarovar WLS
13. Narayan Sarovar WLS
14. Paniya WLS
15. Porbandar Lake WLS
16. Purna WLS
17. Rampura Vidi WLS
18. Ratanmahal WLS
19. Shoolpaneshwar WLS
20. Thol Lake WLS
21. Wild Ass WLS

[XII] HARYANA
National Parks (NP)
1. Sultanpur NP
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
2. Abubshehar WLS
3. Bhindawas WLS
4. Bir Bara Ban WLS
5. Bir Shikargarh WLS
6. Chhilchila WLS
7. Kalesar
8. Khaparwas
9. Nahar
10. Saraswati Plantation

[XIII] HIMACHAL PRADESH
National Parks (NP)
1. Great Himalayan NP
2. Pin Valley NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bandli WLS
2. Chail WLS
3. Churdhar WLS
4. Daranghati WLS
5. Darlaghat WLS
6. Dhauladhar WLS
7. Gamgul Siahbehi WLS
8. Govind Sagar WLS
9. Kais WLS
10. Kalatop-Khajjiar WLS
11. Kanawar WLS
12. Khokhan WLS
13. Kibber WLS
14. Kugti WLS
15. Lippa Asrang WLS
16. Majathal WLS
17. Manali WLS
18. Naina Devi WLS
19. Nargu WLS
20. Pong Dam Lake WLS
21. Renuka WLS
22. Rupi Bhaba WLS
23. Sainj WLS
24. Sangla WLS
25. Sechu Tuan Nala WLS
26. Shikari Devi WLS
27. Shilli WLS
28. Shimla Water Catchment WLS
29. Simbalbera WLS
30. Talra WLS
31. Tirthan WLS
32. Tundah WLS

[XIV] JAMMU & KASHMIR
National Parks (NP)
1. City Forest NP
2. Dachigam NP
3. Hemis NP
4. Kistwar NP

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Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Baltal-Thajwas WLS
2. Changthang WLS
3. Gulmarg WLS
4. Hirapora WLS
5. Hokersar WLS
6. Jasrota WLS
7. Karakoram WLS
8. Lachipora WLS
9. Limber WLS
10. Nandini WLS
11. Overa WLS
12. Overa-Aru WLS
13. Ramnagar Rakha WLS
14. Surinsar Mansar WLS
15. Trikuta WLS

[XV] JHARKHAND
National Parks (NP)
1. Betla NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
2. Dalma WLS
3. Hazaribagh WLS
4. Koderma WLS
5. Lawalong WLS
6. Mahauaduar WLS
7. Palamau WLS
8. Palkot WLS
9. Parasnath WLS
10. Topchanchi WLS
11. Udhwa Lake WLS

[XVI] KARNATAKA
National Parks (NP)
1. Anshi NP
2. Bandipur NP
3. Bannerghatta NP
4. Kudremukh NP
5. Nagarahole NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Adichunchunagriri WLS
2. Arabithittu WLS
3. Bhadra WLS
4. Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple WLS
5. Brahmagiri WLS
6. Cauvery WLS
7. Dandeli WLS
8. Doraji Bear WLS
9. Ghataprabha WLS
10. Gudavi WLS
11. Melkote Temple WLS
12. Mookambika WLS
13 Nugu WLS
14. Pushpagiri WLS
15. Ranebennur WLS
16. Ranganthittu WLS
17. Sharavathi Valley WLS
18. Shettihalli WLS
19. Someshwara WLS
20. Talakaveri WLS

[XVI] KERALA National Parks (NP)
1. Eravikulam NP
2. Periyar NP
3. Silent Valley NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Aralam WLS
2. Chimmony WLS
3. Chinnar WLS
4. Idukki WLS
5. Neyyar WLS
6. Parambikulam WLS
7. Peechi-Vazhani WLS
8. Peppara WLS
9. Periyar WLS
10. Shendurney WLS
11. Thatteekadu WLS
12. Wayanad WLS

[XVII] MADHYA PRADESH
National Parks (NP)
1. Bandhavgarh NP
2. Fossil NP
3. Kanha NP
4. Madhav NP
5. Panna NP
6. Pench NP
7. Sanjay NP
8. Satpura NP
9. Van Vihar NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bagdara WLS
2. Bori WLS
3. Gandhi Sagar WLS
4. Ghatigaon WLS
5. Karera WLS
6. Ken Gharial WLS
7. Kheoni WLS
8. National Chambal WLS
9. Narsighgarh WLS
10. Nauradehi WLS
11. Orcha WLS
12. Pachmarhi WLS
13. Palpur-Kuno WLS
14. Panna WLS
15. Panpatha WLS
16. Pench WLS
17. Phen WLS
18. Ralamandal WLS
19. Ratapani WLS
20. Sailana WLS
21. Sanjay Dubri WLS
22. Sardarpur WLS
23. Singhori WLS
24. Son Gharial WLS
25. Veerangna Durgawati WLS

[XVIII] MAHARASHTRA
National Parks (NP)
1. Gugamal NP
2. Nawegaon NP
3. Pench NP
4. Sanjay Gandhi NP
5. Tadoba NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Amba Barwa WLS
2. Andhari WLS
3. Aner Dam WLS
4. Bhamragarh WLS
5. Bhimashankar WLS
6. Bor WLS
7. Chandoli WLS
8. Chaprala WLS
9. Deolgaon-Rehkuri WLS
10. Dhyanganga WLS
11. Gautala WLS
12. Great Indian Bustrad WLS
13. Jaikwadi WLS
14. Kalsubai WLS
15. Karnal WLS
16. Katepurna WLS
17. Koyana WLS
18. Lobar WLS
19. Marine WLS
20. Mayureswar Supe WLS
21. Melghat WLS
22. Nagzira WLS
23. Naigaon Mayur WLS
24. Nandur Madhameshwar WLS
25. Narnala WLS
26. Painganga WLS
27. Phansad WLS
28. Radhanagari WLS
29. Sagareshwar WLS
30. Tansa WLS
31. Tipeshwar WLS
32. Yawal WLS
33. Yedsi Ramlinghat WLS
34. Wan WLS

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[XIX] MANIPUR
National Parks (NP)
1. Keibul-Lamjao NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Yangoupokpi-Lokchao WLS

[XX] MEGHALAYA
National Parks (NP)
1. Balphakram NP
2. Nokrek Ridge NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Baghmara Pitcher Plant WLS
2. Nongkhyllem WLS
3. Siju WLS

[XXI] MIZORAM
National Parks (NP)
1. Murlen NP
2. Phawngpui Blue Mountain NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Dampa WLS
2. Khawnglung WLS
3. Lengten WLS
4. Ngengpuri WLS

[XXII] NAGALAND
National Parks (NP)
1. Intanki NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Fakim WLS
2. Puliebadze WLS
3. Rangapahar WLS

[XXIII] ORISSA
National Parks (NP)
1. Bhitarkanika NP
2. Simlipal NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Badrama WLS
2. Baisipalli WLS
3. Balukhand Konark WLS
4. Bhitarkanika WLS
5. Chandaka Dampara WLS
6. Chilka WLS
7. Debrigarh WLS
8. Gahirmata WLS
9. Hadgarh WLS
10. Karlapat WLS
11. Khalasuni WLS
12. Kotagarh WLS
13. Kuldiha WLS
14. Lakhari Valley WLS
15. Nandankanan WLS
16. Satkosia Gorge WLS
17. Simlipal WLS
18. Sunabeda WLS

[XXIV] PUNJAB
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Abohaar WLS
2. Bir Aishvan WLS
3. Bir Bunerheri WLS
5. Bir Dosanjh WLS
6. Bir Gurdialpura WLS
7. Bir Mehaswala WLS
8. Bir Motibaugh WLS
9. Harike Lake WLS
10. Takhni-Rehampur WLS

[XXV] RAJASTHAN
National Parks (NP)
1. Desert NP
2. Keoladeo Ghana NP
3. Ranthambore NP
4. Sariska NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bandh Baratha WLS
2. Bassi WLS
3. Darrah WLS
4. Jaisamand WLS
6. Jamwa Ramgarh WLS
7. Jawahar Sagar WLS
8. Kela Devi WLS
9. Kesarbagh WLS
10. Kumbhalgarh WLS
11. Mount Abu WLS
12. Nahargarh WLS
13. National Chambal WLS
14. Phulwari Ki Nal WLS
15. Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS
16. Sajjangarh WLS
17. Sariska WLS
18. Sawai Man Singh WLS
19. Shergarh WLS
20. Sitamata WLS
21. Tal Chhapper WLS
22. Tadgarh Raoli WLS
23. Van Vihar WLS

[XXVI] SIKKIM
National Parks (NP)
1. Khanchendzonga NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Barsey Rhododendron WLS
2. Fambong Lho WLS
3. Kyongnosla Alpine WLS
4. Maenam WLS
5. Shingba WLS

[XXVI] TAMIL NADU
National Parks (NP)
1. Guindy NP
2. Gulf of Mannar Marine NP
3. Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) NP
4. Mudumalai NP
5. Mukurthi NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Chitrangudi WLS
2. Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) WLS
3. Kalakkad WLS
4. Kanjirankulam WLS
5. Karaivetti WLS
6. Karikilli WLS
7. Kilaselvanur-Melaselvanur WLS
8. Kuthankulam-Kadankulam WLS
9. Mudumalai WLS
10. Mundanthurai WLS
11. Point Calimere WLS
12. Pulicat Lake WLS
13. Srivilliputhur (Giant Squirrel) WLS
14. Udayamarthandapuram Lake WLS
15. Vaduvoor WLS
16. Vedanthangal WLS
17. Vellanadu WLS
18. Vettangudi WLS

[XXVII] TRIPURA
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Gumti WLS
2. Rowa WLS
3. Sepahijala WLS
4. Trishna WLS

[XXVIII] UTTARANCHAL
National Parks (NP)
1. Corbett NP
2. Gangotri NP
3. Govind NP
4. Nanda Devi NP
5. Rajaji NP
6. Vallet of Flowers NP

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Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1.Askot Musk Deer WLS
2.Binsar WLS
3. Govind Pashu Vihar WLS
4. Kedarnath WLS
5. Mussoorie WLS
6. Sonanadi WLS

[XXIX] UTTAR PRADESH

National Parks (NP)
1. Dudhwa NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bakhira WLS
2. Chandraprabha WLS
3. Hastinapur WLS
4. Kaimur WLS
5. Katernlaghat WLS
6. Kishanpur WLS
7. Lake Bahosi WLS
8. Mahavir Swami WLS
9. National Chambal WLS
10. Nawabganj WLS
11. Okhala WLS
12. Parvati Aranga WLS
13. Patna WLS
14. Ranipur WLS
15. Saman WLS
16. Samaspur WLS
17. Sandi WLS
18. Sohagibarwa WLS
19. Sohelwa WLS
20. Sur Sarovar WLS
21. Surha Tal WLS
22. Turtle WLS
23. Vijal Sagar WLS

[XXX] WEST BENGAL

National Parks (NP)
1. Buxa NP
2. Gorumara NP
3. Neora Valley NP
4. Singhalila NP
5. Sunderbans NP

Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)
1. Bellavpur WLS
2. Bethuadahari WLS
3. Bibhutibhusan WLS
4. Buxa WLS
5. Chapramari WLS
6. Haliday Island WLS
7. Jaldapara WLS
8. Jorepokhri Salamander WLS
9. Lothian Island WLS
10. Mahananda WLS
11. Narendrapur WLS
12. Raiganj WLS
13. Ramnabagan WLS
14. Sajnekhali WLS
15. Senchal WLS

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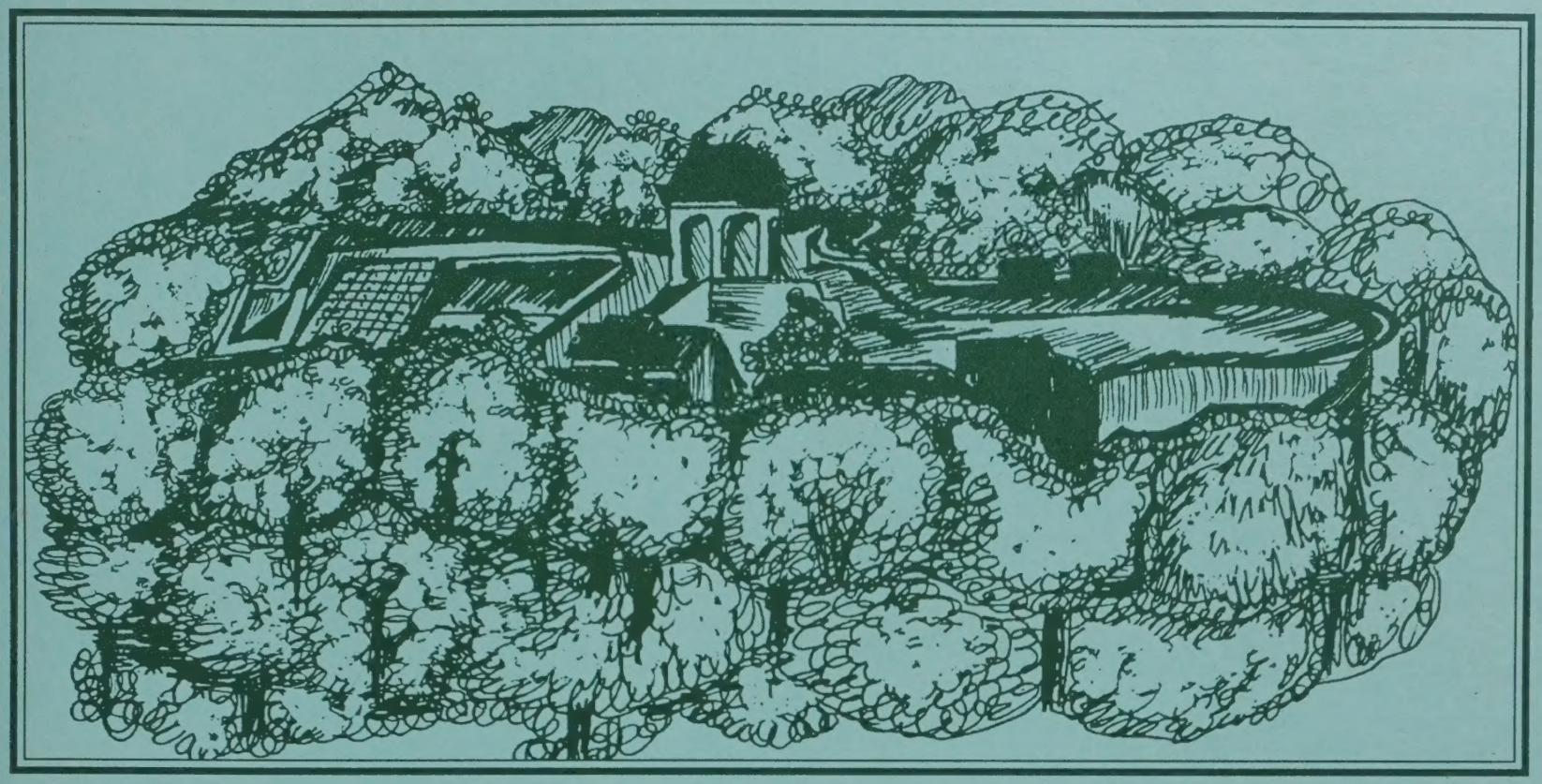
NOTES:



CONSERVATION EDUCATION CENTRE

Nature education has always been, a primary concern of the Society. The Conservation Education Centre (CEC) has been established in Mumbai at Goregaon end to develop a broad-based support of people for conservation of biodiversity. The Centre conducts innovative and interactive educational programmes for different target groups such as children, teachers, teacher trainers, NGOS, corporate groups, government officials. The Centre has been designing and disseminating educational resources to spread awareness about biodiversity conservation. The versatile and enthusiastic team of educators make the joy of learning even more enriching. You are welcome to bring your students for a day's outing at our Centre. Let your students experience nature at close quarters !

For Details Please Contact:

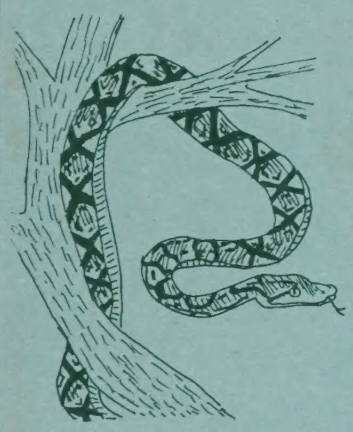
Bombay Natural History Society, Conservation Education Centre,
Near Film City, Gen. Arunkumar Vaidya Marg,
Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400 065.
Tel.: 022 - 2842 1174 / 2840 2946
e-mail: cecbnhs@vsnl.com

JOIN BNHS TO SAVE NATURE

BNHS Mission

Conservation of Nature, primarily biological diversity,
through action based on
research, education and public awareness.

Are you concerned about the endangered wildlife? Do you feel sad that we lost Cheetah? Does the tree cutting bothers you? Are you willing to do your bit to save your environment? Are you ready to adopt ecofriendly ways in your daily life? If the answers for these questions is YES, then we need you as our member. Today like-minded and concerned people are making a difference to save nature. Even you can make a difference!



Bombay Natural History Society

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